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The College and
the Theological Seminary

The College Entrance
Examination Board

Edited by
Robert L. Kelly

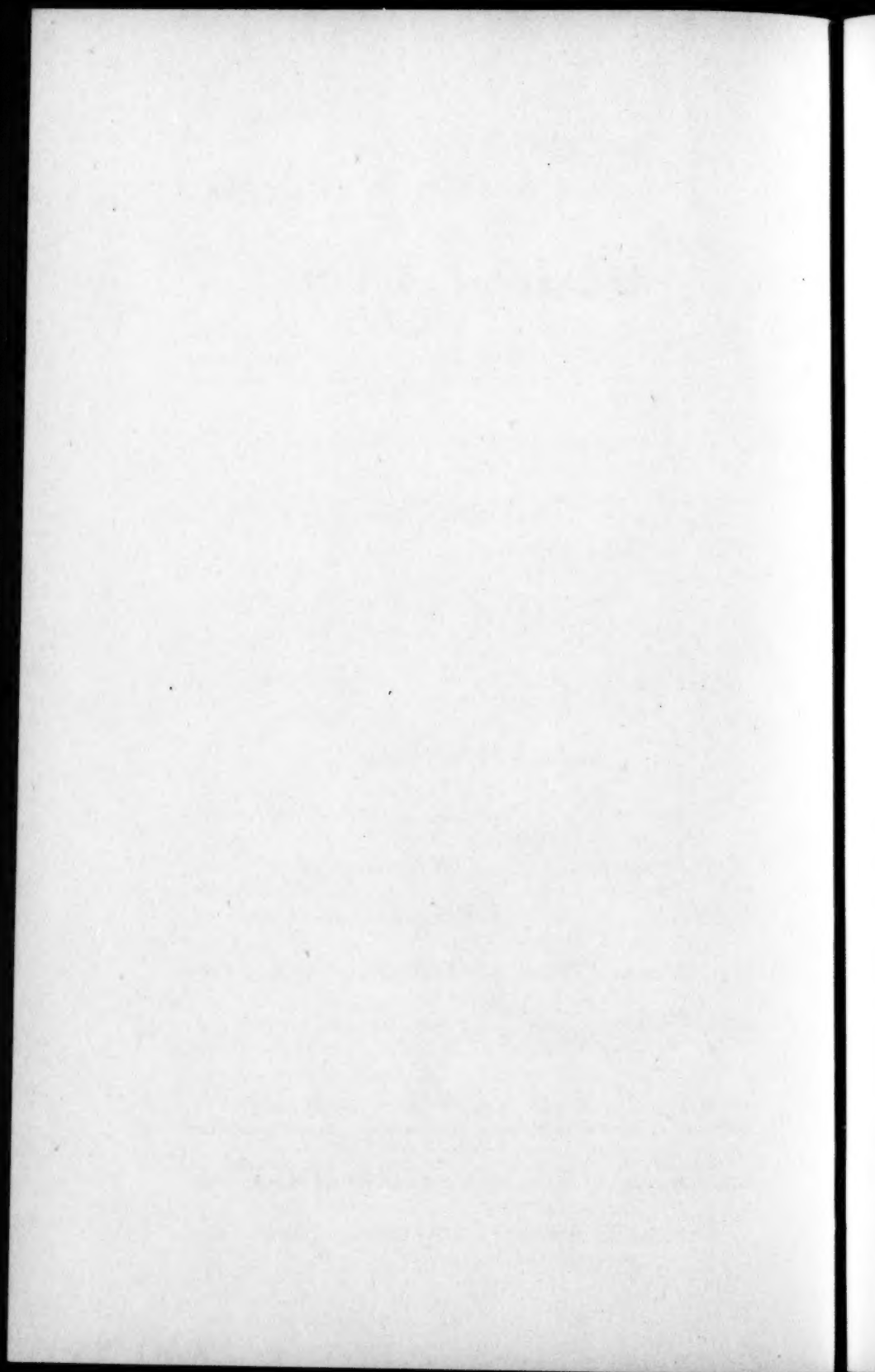
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EDITORIAL

By order of the Executive Committee, three copies of this issue of the *Bulletin* are being sent to each institutional member of the Association. This custom will be followed in succeeding issues. One copy goes to the president of the college; one to the dean of the college of liberal arts; and one to the librarian.

Since the last annual meeting of the Association, several universities, through their colleges of liberal arts have applied for membership; among them being Columbia University, the University of Kentucky, Indiana University, the University of Michigan and the University of Mississippi.

The next annual meeting of the Association is to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, from January 10 to 12, 1924. The meetings of the Council of Church Boards of Education and of the various denominational college groups will be held earlier in the same week. At the opening session of the Association on the evening of January 10, following a brief address by the President of the Association, President Marion Le Roy Burton of the University of Michigan will deliver an address on "The Place of Religion in American Higher Education."

In view of the meeting of the Automobile Show in New York during the same week, it is imperative that members of the Association make their hotel reservations in New York very early. Reservations should be made during the month of November at the latest. College authorities should pursue a liberal policy in making reservations for it will be easier to cancel than to secure them later.

* * * *

Miss Beam, who contributes the article, "The College and the Theological Seminary," is an Associate Secretary in the joint office of the Association and of the Council of Church Boards of Education.

We are indebted to Dr. Clyde Furst of the Carnegie Foundation, who for several years has participated actively in the Association as a member of the Commission on Curriculum, for an illuminating account of the operation of the College Entrance Examination Board.

THE COLLEGE AND THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

LURA BEAM

College graduates of June may be theological seminary students in September. An American city of 8,000 having twenty-five men in college is likely to have at least one man in a theological seminary.

Multiplying these figures by the numbers which will give our actual conditions in people, education and social needs, makes theoretically a vital connection between the college and the theological seminary. Practically, there is now available some precise information* as to the nature of this connection, at two points: First, what colleges are preparing men for the seminaries? Second, what are the seminaries teaching these college men?

COLLEGE PREPARATION OF SEMINARY STUDENTS

In answering the first question, it is desirable to know the general facts as to pre-theological education:

TABLE I
COLLEGE PREPARATION OF STUDENTS IN THEO-
LOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES,
1921-22

College degrees	3313
College attendance, without degree	595
College attendance, amount unspecified	1171
Other preparation	2443
No information (from thirty-four seminaries, thirteen of which did not require college preparation for entrance).....	1478
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 9000

Summarizing, the status of college preparation of seminary students is as follows:

*The tabulations from which this article is drawn were made by Miss Olive Dunn.

Data* for 84 per cent of the 9000 enrolled in approximately the 1921-22 period are available—or 7552; two-thirds of these have had some college training—or 5079; less than half have college degrees—or 3313; one-third have degrees from colleges of the typical American standard as represented by the American Council on Education list—or 2494; one-quarter of the graduates of standard colleges—or 1870—are enrolled as regulars in residence studying for the B.D. degree or on the seminary postgraduate level.

The fringes of these data indicate a number of students enrolled as specials or of undesignated rank; a number of degrees subject to discount because they are from sub-standard colleges; partial college attendance subject to discount for the same reason; an amount of college attendance which is unspecified in both college and seminary status; and 2443 students without college training. This last number is approximately the same as the number having degrees from standard colleges.

The original material, of which the preceding is a summary, is in detail as in the table accompanying:

TABLE II
COLLEGE PREPARATION** OF STUDENTS IN
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE
UNITED STATES, 1921-22

Abilene Christian 1, Adelphi 2, Adrian 3, Agnes Scott 2, Alabama Polytechnic Institute 2, Alabama Presbyterian 1, Albany 2, Albert Lea 1, Albion 19, Albright 12, Alfred U. 1, Allegheny 19, Allen U. 3, Alma 2, American C. of Physical Education 1, American International 1, Amherst 14, Arkansas 3, Arkansas Cumberland 5, Arkansas State Agricultural 1, Armour Institute of Technology 1, Asbury 18, Ashland 4, Atlanta Baptist 1, At-

*Data provided by seminaries sometimes failed to account for total enrollment, or gave it for another year, or included specials and women students connected only with elective courses. They can, therefore, only approximate the tendency of the period.

**These data refer to college attendance, not necessarily to college graduation. Nearly three thousand are engaged in post-graduate study or are regular undergraduates enrolled for the Bachelor of Divinity degree; about seven hundred are special students; the others are not designated in terms of seminary standing.

Iantic Christian 2, Augsburg 16, Augustana 28, Aurora 1, Austin 12.

Bacone 1, Baldwin Wallace 8, Baker U. 26, Barnard 4, Bates 13, Baylor 29, Baylor U. 97, Bell Springs 1, Beloit 9, Benedict 1, Bennett 1, Berea 5, Bessie Tift 1, Bethany 18, Bethel 27, Biddle U. 2, Billings Polytechnic Institute 1, Birmingham 1, Birmingham Southern 6, Blackburn 2, Bluffton 7, Blue Mountain 2, Blue Ridge 4, Boston U. 24, Bowdoin 9, Bridgewater 3, Broadus 2, Brown U. 14, Bryn Mawr 1, Bucknell U. 10, Buena Vista 5, Burleson 9, Butler 8.

Campbell 1, Calvin 7, Capital U. 58, Carbondale 1, Carleton 10, Carnegie Institute of Technology 5, Carroll 11, Carson and Neuman 13, Carthage 6, Catawba 5, Cedarville 2, Centenary 1, Central 15, Central U. 3, Central Holiness 2, Central Wesleyan 17, Centre 4, Charleston 3, Chicago Y. M. C. A. 2, Chicora C. for Women 1, Chowan 1, Christian U. 4, Christian Reform 1, The Citadel 5, Clark U. 7, Clarke Memorial U. 4, Cleary 1, Clemson Agricultural 4, Coe 17, Colby 10, Colgate U. 27, C. of the City of New York 3, Colorado 2, Colorado State Teachers 2, Columbia C. of Florida 2, Columbia (South Carolina) 1, Columbia U. 25, Concordia (Ill.) 12, Concordia (Indiana) 2, Concordia (Minnesota) 9, Converse 1, Cooper (Sterling) 6, Cordell Christian 1, Cornell Agricultural 3, Cornell (Iowa) 20, Cornell U. 23, Cotner 6, Culver Stockton 2, Cumberland 2, Cumberland U. 6.

Dakota Wesleyan 6, Dalenville 3, Dana 2, Daniel Baker 3, Dartmouth 8, Davidson 65, Davis and Elkins 2, Decatur Baptist 19, Defiance 7, Delaware 3, Denison U. 19, De Pauw U. 28, Des Moines U. 5, Dickinson 25, Doane 1, Drake U. 18, Drury 9, Dubuque U. 20.

Earlham 8, Eastern 2, Eastern Nazarene 2, Elizabethtown 8, Ellsworth 2, Elmhurst 11, Elmira 2, Elon 11, Emerson 1, Emory U. 36, Emory and Henry 9, C. of Emporia 7, Erskine 7, Eureka 3, Ewing 3.

Fairfield 1, Fairmount 1, Fargo 4, Findlay 6, Fisk U. 5, Fort Scott 1, Franklin 11, Franklin and Marshall 28, Fredericksburg 1, Friends U. 4, Furman U. 26.

Gallaudet 2, Geneva 1, Georgetown 16, Georgetown U. 1, George Washington U. 11, Georgia School of Technology 3, Gonzaga U. 2, Goshen 6, Goucher 1, Grand Island 2, Greenville 3, Greer

- 1, Grinnell 6, Grove City 18, Grundy 1, Gustavus Adolphus 14.
- Hamilton 8, Hamline U. 4, Hampden Sidney 11, Hanover 7, Hartford School of Pedagogy 3, Harvard U. 38, Hastings 8, Haverford 5, Hays Normal (Texas) 1, Hedding 3, Heidelberg U. 12, Henderson 1, Henderson Brown 3, Hendrix 10, Henry Kendall (U. of Tulsa) 2, Hesston 2, Hiawassee 2, Highland 1, Highland Park 2, Hillsdale 4, Hiram 18, Hobart 12, Hope 31, Houghton 1, Howard 36, Howard U. 4, Howard Payne 20, Hunter 3, Huntington 2, Huron 3.
- Illinois 1, Illinois Agricultural and Mechanical 1, Illinois State Normal U. 2, Illinois Wesleyan U. 10, Indiana Central U. 6, Indiana State Normal 4, C. of Industrial Arts 4, Intermont 1, International Christian 1, Iowa Christian 1, Iowa State Agricultural 4, Iowa State Teachers 10, Iowa Wesleyan 9, Irving 1.
- Jacksonville 1, Jamestown 4, Johns Hopkins U. 8, Johnson Bible 3, Judson 3, Juniata 6.
- Kalamazoo 8, Kansas City Jr. 1, Kansas City U. 9, Kansas State Agricultural 2, Kansas State Teachers 3, Kansas Wesleyan U. 12, Kentucky Wesleyan 2, Kenyon 3, Keuka 1, Kidd-Key 2, King 4, Kittrell 1, Knox, 5, Knoxville 1.
- Lafayette 21, Lagrange 4, Lake Erie 1, Lake Forest 3, La Verne 1, Lawrence 14, Lebanon U. 2, Lebanon Valley 16, Lehigh U. 4, Lenoir 5, Lewis Institute 2, Liberty 1, Lima 1, Limestone 1, Lincoln 1, Lincoln U. 7, Lincoln Memorial U. 3, David Lipscomb 3, Livingston 1, Logan 1, Louisiana 11, Luther 16, Lutheran (Texas) 3, Lynchburg 3.
- McKendree 7, McMinnville 12, McPherson 24, Macalester 5, Manchester 33, Manhattan Agricultural 1, Marietta 1, Marionville 1, C. of Marshall 3, Mars Hill 3, Maryland State 1, Maryville 23, Massachusetts Agricultural 2, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 2, Mayfield 1, Mercer 35, Meridian 6, Methodist U. of Oklahoma 3, Miami U. 4, Michigan Agricultural 2, Middlebury 7, Midland 8, Millikin U. 3, Mills 3, Millsaps 6, Milton 1, Minnesota 2, Mission House 6, Mississippi Agricultural 1, Mississippi 47, Mississippi State Teachers 1, Mississippi Women's 1, Missouri State Teachers 3, Missouri Valley 5, Missouri Wesleyan 8, Monmouth 17, Montana Wesleyan 5, Moore's Hill 4, Moravian 5, Morehouse 7, Morgan 4, Morningside 12, Morris Brown 4, Morris Harvey 3, Mt. Holyoke 6, Mt. Morris 17, Mt. Union 10, Muhlenberg 47, Muskingum 35.

Nashotah House 1, National Training School (North Carolina) 1, Nebraska Wesleyan U. 31, Newberry 6, New Hampshire 1, New Mexico State Agricultural 1, New Windsor 1, New York U. 10, North Carolina C. for Women 2, North Carolina State 2, North Dakota Agricultural 2, Northeastern U. 2, North Georgia Agricultural 2, North Manchester 1, North-Western 49, Northwestern U. 50, Northwestern Nazarene 4.

Oberlin 33, Occidental 37, Ohio U. 1, Ohio Northern U. 5, Ohio State U. 10, Ohio Wesleyan U. 73, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical 1, Oklahoma Baptist U. 15, Oklahoma City 4, Oklahoma C. for Women 1, Olivet 2, Oregon Agricultural 1, Oskaloosa 6, Ottawa U. 6, Otterbein 21, Ouachita 22.

C. of the Pacific 3, Pacific U. 1, Palmer 1, Park 36, Park Region Luther 2, Parker Institute 1, Parsons 4, Pasadena U. 1, Peabody C. for Teachers 2, Peniel 1, Penn 2, Pennsylvania (Gettysburg) 40, Pennsylvania State 11, Pestalozzi Froebel Teachers 1, Phillips U. 7, Piedmont 1, Plainview 1, Polytechnic 1, Pomona 8, Presbyterian C. of South Carolina 19, Princeton U. 39, C. of Puget Sound 3, Purdue U. 1.

Queens 1, Quinn (Paul Quinn) 1.

Randolph Macon 16, Randolph Macon Women's 1, Redfield 1, Redlands U. 5, Red Wing 8, Reed 3, Registered Nurses 3, Rice Institute 1, Richmond U. 33, Ripon 2, Roanoke 17, Ruskin Cave 2, Rutgers 12, Rutherford 2.

St. John's 4, St. Lawrence U. 3, St. Louis 1, St. Olaf 52, St. Paul 1, St. Stephens 22, Salem 2, Sayre 1, Scarritt 1, Scarrett Morrisville 1, Shurtleff 11, Schuylkill Seminary 5, Simmons (Massachusetts) 2, Simmons (Texas) 41, Simpson 12, Sioux Falls 2, Smith 7, South Dakota State 1, Southeastern Christian 3, Southern 4, Southern U. 4, Southern Methodist U. 14, Southwest Baptist 2, Southwest Teachers 2, Southwestern 17, Southwestern U. 13, Southwestern Presbyterian U. 6, Springfield Y. M. C. A. 4, Stanford U. 8, Stanton 1, Stephens 1, Stetson (J. B. Stetson U.) 3, Stone 2, Susquehanna U. 3, Swarthmore 2, Syracuse U. 33.

Tarkio 10, Tarleton (John Tarleton) 5, Taylor U. 11, Teachers (Columbia) 12, Temple U. 7, Tennessee Wesleyan 1, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical 1, Texas Baptist U. 3, Texas Christian U. 10, Texas Polytechnic 1, Texas Presbyterian U. 1, Texas Woman's 2, Thiel 13, Toledo U. 1, Transylvania 28, Trinity (Connecticut) 14, Trinity (North Carolina) 6, Trinity

U. (Texas) 14, Tri-State 1, Tufts 4, Tulane U. 2, Tusculum U. 4.

Union 10, Union U. 17, Union Christian 2, United States Naval Academy 2, Upper Iowa U. 6, Upsala 5, Ursinus 18, U. of Akron 1, U. of Alabama 4, U. of Arkansas 6, U. of California 61, U. of Chattanooga 7, U. of Chicago 62, U. of Cincinnati 10, U. of Colorado 8, U. of Denver 26, U. of Florida 2, U. of Georgia 2, U. of Idaho 4, U. of Illinois 12, U. of Indiana 10, U. of Iowa 12, U. of Kansas 11, U. of Kentucky 3, U. of Louisiana 3, U. of Louisville 16, U. of Maine 1, U. of Maryland 2, U. of Michigan 24, U. of Minnesota 21, U. of Mississippi 10, U. of Missouri 11, U. of Montana 1, U. of Nebraska 11, U. of North Carolina 12, U. of North Dakota 2, U. of Oklahoma 6, U. of Oregon 3, U. of Pennsylvania 24, U. of Pittsburgh 10, U. of Rochester 11, U. of South Carolina 6, U. of South Dakota 4, U. of the South 14, U. of Southern California 12, U. of Southern Minnesota 1, U. of Tennessee 7, U. of Texas 17, U. of Vermont 1, U. of Virginia 20, U. of Washington 4, U. of West Virginia 6, U. of Wisconsin 9.

Valparaiso U. 7, Vanderbilt U. 17, Vassar 8, Virginia Polytechnic Institute 3, Virginia Union U. 2.

Wabash 8, Wagner 12, Wake Forest 59, Walden U. 1, Wartburg 12, Washburn 5, Washington (Maryland) 1, Washington (Mississippi) 4, Washington U. 4, Washington and Jefferson 15, Washington and Lee U. 6, Washington Missionary College 1, Washington State 11, Waynesburg 2, Wellesley 18, Wesleyan U. 36, Western 1, Western U. 1, Western Maryland 14, Western Reserve U. 4, Western Union U. 6, Westfield 1, West Kentucky 1, Westminster (Maryland) 11, Westminster (Pennsylvania) 20, West Virginia Wesleyan U. 13, Wheaton (Illinois) 4, Wheaton (Massachusetts) 3, Whitman 3, Whittier 2, Whitworth 3, Willamette U. 7, William and Mary 8, William Jewell 34, Williams 13, Wilmington 3, Wilson 5, Winthrop State 4, Wittenberg 36, Wofford 8, Woodstock 1, C. of Wooster 34.

Yale U. 25, Yankton 5, York. 10.

Acadia U. 12, Adelaide U. 1, Allahabad U. 2, American Baptist (Brazil) 1, Analo Korean 1, Anitaola 1, Aoyama Gakuin 5, Assuit 1, Australian 1.

Bombay U. 2, Bonn U. (Germany) 1, Boone U. (China) 2, Brandon (Canada) 2, Budapest U. 1.

C. of Calvin (Switzerland) 1, Cambridge U. 2, Central U. (Spain) 1, Central Turkey 1, Cliff (England) 2, C. of Commerce (Japan) 1, Congregational (Canada) 1, Customs (China) 1.

Dalhousie U. (Canada) 7, Doshisha U. 11, Doshisha Shingakukan 1.

Euphrates 1.

Gottenberg U. 1, Gymnasium of Karl Vinohrady 1.

Hackney (England) 1, Har (Barbadoes) 1, Harley (England) 1, Hokkaid Imperial U. 1, Honolulu 2, Hulm Cliff (England) 1.

Imperial U. of Tokyo 1, International (Asia Minor) 2, International (Mexico) 1, Irish (Paris) 1.

Japanese Buddhist 1.

Keio U. (Japan) 1, Kings (Nova Scotia) 2, Kuansei Gakuin 7, Kyoto Imperial U. 1.

Lycee Louis Le Grand 1.

McGill U. 5, McMaster U. 12, Madras Christian 1, Madras U. 2, Manchester U. (England) 2, Manchester Baptist (England) 1, Meigi Gakimo 1, Meiji Gakuin 8, Mexican U. 1, Millau (France) 1, Mt. Allison 3.

New (London) 1, North China Union 2, Northern Japan 3, Ontario Agricultural 1, Orthodox Talmudic School 1, Ottawa U. 1, Oxford U. 2.

Queens U. (Canada) 7, Queens U. (Ireland) 2.

St. John's (China) 2, St. Paul's U. (Japan) 5, St. Saviour's (England) 1, Scotch (Australia) 1, Scottish (Calcutta) 1, Sendai 1, Shanghai Baptist 3, Skara 1, Soochow U. 3, South China Girls' 1.

Talmudical C. of Rovno (Russia) 1, Tarsus 1, Tohoku Gakuin 1, Tokyo 1, Tokyo Gakuin 1, Tokyo Shingakusha 1, Toronto U. 21, Trinity (Canada) 2.

Union Arts (China) 1, Union Christian (Korea) 3, United Free Church (Glasgow) 1, U. of Aberdeen 1, U. of Bern 1, U. of Bordeaux 1, U. of British Columbia 3, U. of Calcutta 1, U. of

Copenhagen 2, U. of Cork 1, U. of Edinburgh 2, U. of Leiden 1, U. of London 3, U. de Lyons 1, U. of Manitoba 3, U. of Nanking 7, U. of Naples 2, U. of Neuchatel 1, U. of New Brunswick 1, U. of New Zealand 1, U. of Paris 2, U. of Peking 11, Universita di Roma 1, U. of St. Andrews 2, U. of Stellenbosch (South Africa) 1, U. de Toulouse 1, U. of Vladivostok 1, Upsala U. (Sweden) 1.

Velletri (Italy) 1, Victoria 5.

Waseda U. (Japan) 1, Wellington (England) 1, West China Union 2.

Yale in China 1.

Normal Schools 106.

Unknown 4.

A review of this tabulation in an attempt to discover the type of college preparing the largest number of men for theological seminaries indicates that with one exception those sending fifty or over are colleges under the auspices of the Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches as follows:

Ohio Wesleyan University	73
Davidson College	65
University of Chicago	62
University of California	61
Wake Forest College	59
Capital University	58
St. Olaf College	52
Northwestern University	50

Colleges preparing from twenty-five to fifty men, with the exception of Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, Wesleyan and Yale, are also under the auspices of denominations. The third group, namely colleges preparing from ten to twenty-five men, although it contains numbers prepared at more than twenty state universities, is still essentially a contribution

of denominational colleges. The proportion which these numbers bear to the total number graduated from college in the same period is available only in isolated cases and for a few states. The whole tendency is an unspecialized one of few students coming from many institutions.

Students of foreign preparation are from sources even more diverse; the largest numbers prepared by single institutions come from Canadian universities under the auspices of the Baptist Church.

In the United States, about seventy colleges preparing 169 students are not listed in the current educational directory of the United States Bureau of Education and are not known to the average student of education. Deducting these students and deducting also an enrollment of nearly 100 from women's colleges known to be specials, leaves the distribution following:

TABLE III
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES
PREPARING STUDENTS FOR THEO-
LOGICAL SEMINARIES, 1921-22

Division	Students
East North Central	1042
West North Central	783
Middle Atlantic	674
South Atlantic	592
West South Central	436
East South Central	363
New England	254
Pacific	192
Mountain	50
Total	4386

A distribution of the same students in terms of home states and in proportion to population, with such correlations as church membership, educational standing of state, rural, urban and foreign-born elements is to be published in a forthcoming study.

The total number of colleges and universities concerned is 680, of which 120 are foreign. In the United States, 287 colleges preparing 1060 seminary students at the time the

computation was made had not reached the average American standard represented by inclusion in the American Council on Education list.*

As to the scholarship of individuals, the records are incomplete: thirty seminaries failed to reply, ninety-two filed the schedule without answering the question, the thirty-nine remaining report that of 951 men of college preparation (not necessarily graduation) 178 were honor men or held Phi Beta Kappa membership.

Collaboration in the transfer of credit between college and seminary takes place on various levels. Nine seminaries accept the equivalent of one year of college work in approved subjects, seven accept a semester's work; there are other reports ranging all the way from "Full credit" to "Two semester hours"; forty seminaries accept no credit.

The seminary in studying these records is forming a basis for reply to such questions as, What colleges are the best preparation for seminary work? What are the characteristics in product of various types of educational theory? What are the distinctive contributions which available pre-seminary preparation involves? What to us constitutes inadequate college education?

The college in turn wishes to know to what kind of education its graduates are going. The educational programs of such seminaries as the Theological School in Harvard University, the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, the Yale Divinity School and Union Theological Seminary in New York partake of the university character associated with their names and are somewhat defined on this basis. The college, however, needs to know more about the typical seminary.

SEMINARY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

No seminary would wish to be considered as typical. It is apparent also that denominational interpretation of subject matter detracts from the significance of nomenclature. For conveying the general principles of education in theological seminaries, however, almost any program except

*The Educational Record, Vol. Three No. Two, April, 1922.

those of extreme radicals or conservatives is adequate. The program in Figure 1 accompanying is selected because it is available and has been approved by the seminary.

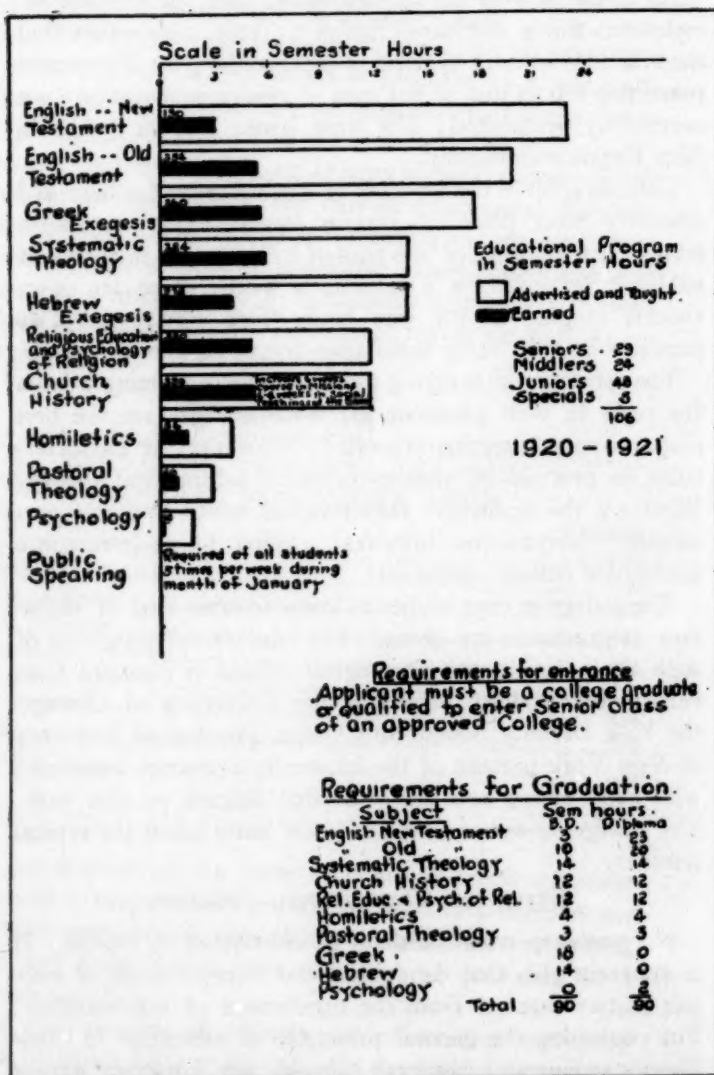


FIGURE 1. Presbyterian U. S. Group; Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia.

Theological learning has been based on certain traditional divisions: *Natural theology* (stating the religious truths obtainable by reason); *Revealed theology* (setting forth the truths obtained by revelation); *Biblical theology* (giving an exact interpretation of the Scriptures); *Historical theology* (now usually called church history); *Systematic theology* (expounding the doctrines held by the church); and *Practical theology* (dealing with the duties of the pastor and preacher).*

The foregoing are now usually grouped in four divisions: exegetical, systematic, historical and practical theology; the terminology is generally used with variations according to the denomination, the environment, finances, etc. The exegesis may consist largely of Hebrew and Greek or largely of English or of intervening proportions; Church History may be in universal or in denominational terms; exegesis may be by verse and chapter or it may be by books and periods; practicum and systematics may be technical in a wide or narrow use of the word, may be individual or socialized. Variations are dependent on many things but are fundamentally the expressions of the denomination and each denomination may be recognized approximately as a type.

The difference in educational philosophy among denominations and especially the differences of Calvinism and Arminianism are reflected in programs.

The records of college sources of men in denominational seminaries indicate that students sometimes wish to study under the same denominational auspices in both college and seminary; sometimes not. It is not always possible. The Protestant Episcopal Church has few colleges; the Disciples of Christ have few seminaries. When a denomination has both there are varying degrees of practice. The records of the Southern Baptist Church illustrate one extreme as follows:

*A Dictionary of Religion and Ethics, Matthews and Smith, pp. 447.

TABLE IV
COLLEGE PREPARATION OF STUDENTS IN
SOUTHERN* BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL
SEMINARIES, 1921-22

Abilene Christian 1, Alabama Polytechnic Institute 2, American Baptist (Brazil) 1, American International 1, Arkansas 1, Arkansas Cumberland 1, Arkansas State Agricultural 1, Austin 2.

Bacon (now Transylvania) 1, Baylor 29, Baylor U. 95, Bell Springs 1, Berea 1, Bessie Tift 1, Bethel 12, Blue Mountain 2, Bowdoin 1, Broadus 1, Brown U. 3, Burleson 9.

Carbondale 1, Carson and Newman 10, Catawba 1, Centenary 1, Central 2, Chowan 1, The Citadel 1, Clark Memorial U. 4, Clemson Agricultural 1, Coe 1, Colgate 2, Columbia C. of Florida 2, Congregational C. of Montreal 1, Cornell U. 1, Cumberland 1, Cumberland U. 1.

David Lipscomb 3, Davis and Elkins 1, Decatur Baptist 19, Denison U. 2, De Pauw 1, Des Moines U. 2, Drury 2.

Emory U. 1, Ewing 3.

Franklin 2, Furman U. 23.

Georgetown 13, Georgetown U. 1, George Washington U. 3, Grundy 1.

Hanover 2, Harvard 2, Henry Kendall 1, Hiwassee 1, Howard 31, Howard Payne 19, Hulm Cliff (England) 1.

C. of Industrial Arts 4, International Christian 1, Iowa State Agricultural 1.

Jacksonville 1, Johns Hopkins 2, Judson 1.

Kidd-Key 2.

*Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas; (Mercer University School of Theology, Macon, Georgia, is not included).

From institutions unknown 62; from institutions under the auspices of the Southern Baptist Church 563 or 71 per cent of the remainder. Institutions not on the A. C. E. list send 396 students.

Lagrange 3, Limestone 1, Lincoln Memorial U. 1, Louisiana 11, Louisiana State 2.

Mars Hill 3, C. of Marshall 3, Martinville 1, Mayfield 1, Mercer U. 28, Meridian 1, Mexican U. (Mexico) 1, Mississippi 44, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical 1, Mississippi Woman's 1, Missouri State Teachers 1, Morgan 1.

New (London) 1, Newberry 1, North Carolina C. for Women 2, North Carolina State 1, North Georgia Agricultural 1.

Occidental 1, Oklahoma Baptist U. 14, Oklahoma C. for Women 1, Oklahoma City 1, Oskaloosa 1, Ouachita 22.

Peabody C. for Teachers 1, Plainview 1, Presbyterian C. of South Carolina 1, C. of Puget Sound 1, Purdue U. 1.

Registered Nurses 3, Roanoke 1, Rutherford 1.

Simmons (Texas) 41, Sioux Falls 1, Southern Methodist U. 1, Southwest Baptist 1, Southwest Teachers 1, Southwestern U. 2, Springfield Y. M. C. A. 1, Stanton 1, Stevens 1, Stone 1.

Talmudical C. of Rovno (Russia) 1, Tarleton 5, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical 1, Texas Baptist U. 3, Texas Christian U. 6, Texas Presbyterian 1, Texas Woman's 2, Transylvania 2, Trinity (North Carolina) 3, Trinity U. (Texas) 1, Tulane U. 1.

Union U. 17, U. of Alabama 2, U. of Arkansas 5, U. of British Columbia 1, U. of California 2, U. of Chicago 9, U. of Colorado 4, U. of Florida 2, U. of Georgia 2, U. of Indiana 1, U. of Kentucky 2, U. of Leon (France) 1, U. of Louisville 12, U. of Mississippi 6, U. of Missouri 1, U. of North Carolina 4, U. of North Dakota 1, U. of Oklahoma 3, U. of Pennsylvania 1, U. of Pittsburgh 1, U. of Richmond 25, U. of Rochester 1, U. of South Carolina 2, U. of Southern California 1, U. of Stillenbosch (S. Africa) 1, U. of Tennessee 2, U. of Texas 7, U. of Virginia 2, U. of West Virginia 1.

Valparaiso U. 1, Vanderbilt U. 4.

Wake Forest 55, Washington Missionary 1, Washington State 5, West Kentucky 1, Western 1, Westminster (Missouri) 5, Wheaton 1, Whitworth 1, Willamette 1, William and Mary 1, William Jewell 15, Winthrop State 1.

York 1, Y. M. C. A. (Chicago) 1.

Normal Schools 62.

Total 856.

The Congregational Church illustrates policy diametrically opposite and shows an opposite result as follows:

TABLE V
COLLEGE PREPARATION OF STUDENTS IN CONGREGATIONAL* THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES, 1921-22

Albion 2, Allegheny 2, Amherst 4, Augsburg 1.

Bates 4, Beloit 4, Benedict 1, Bethany 2, Bethel 1, Billings Polytechnic Institute 1, Boston U. 2, Bowdoin 4, Bridgewater 1, Butler 3.

Cambridge U. 1, Carlton 5, Carthage 1, Central 3, Christian U. 3, Clark U. 1, Coe 1, Colgate U. 2, C. of St. Catherine 1, Colorado State Teachers 1, Columbia U. 1, Cordell Christian 1, Cornell (Iowa) 1, Cotner 4.

Dalhousie 1, Dartmouth 1, Davidson 2, Defiance 2, Drake U. 2.

Earlham 3, Ellsworth 1, Elmhurst 3, Elmira 1, Elon 3, Emory U. 1.

Fairmount 1, Fargo 1, Findlay 4, Franklin 1, Franklin and Marshall 1, Friends U. 1.

George Washington U. 1, Greenville 1, Greer 1, Grinnell 3, Gonzaga U. 1, Grove City 1, Gustavus Adolphus 1.

Harvard 4, Hedding 1, Heidelberg U. 2, Hendrix 1, Hillsdale 1, Hiram 6, Hope 1, Howard U. 1, Huntington 1.

Illinois State 2, Iowa State Teachers 2.

*Atlanta Theological Seminary, Bangor Theological Seminary, Chicago Theological Seminary, Union Theological College. The historic association includes also seminaries now undenominational: Hartford Theological Seminary, Oberlin Graduate School of Theology, Pacific School of Religion, Yale Divinity School.

From institutions unknown 2; from institutions at present or historically under the auspices of the Congregational Church 65 or 23 per cent. Institutions not on the A. C. E. list send 47 students.

Johns Hopkins 1, Johnson Bible 1.

Kalamazoo 1, Kansas City U. 1, Kansas State Agricultural 1, Knox 3.

Lafayette 1, Lebanon Valley 2, Lehigh U. 1, Lincoln Memorial U. 1, Lincoln U. 1.

McGill U. 1, McPherson 9, Mercer U. 1, Middlebury 2, Mills 1, Moravian 1, Mt. Allison 1, Muskingum 1.

New Hampshire 1, New York U. 1, North Dakota Agricultural 1, North-Western 3, Northwestern U. 1, Northwestern Nazarene 4.

Oberlin 14, Ohio Northern U. 1, Ohio Wesleyan U. 1, Oskaloosa 1, Otterbein 3.

Park 1, Pasedena U. 1, Penn 1, Pennsylvania 1, Phillips U. 3, Pomona 1, Princeton U. 3.

Reed 1.

St. Lawrence U. 1, Smith 1, Southeastern Christian 1, Springfield Y. M. C. A. 1.

Toronto U. 1, Transylvania 4, Trinity (Connecticut) 4, Tufts 1.

Union 1, U. of California 12, U. of Chicago 6, U. of Colorado 2, U. of Denver 1, U. of Illinois 1, U. of Indiana 2, U. of Iowa 1, U. of Maine 1, U. of Minnesota 2, U. of Missouri 1, U. of Nebraska 1, U. of Richmond 2, U. of Southern California 1, U. of Wisconsin 2.

Valparaiso U. 1, Vanderbilt U. 2.

Washburn 5, Washington and Jefferson 1, Washington State 1, Wellesley 3, Wesleyan U. 7, Western Maryland 1, Whitman 1, Whittier 2, William and Mary 1, Williams 5, Wilmington 3.

Yale 8, Yankton 3, York 2, Y. M. C. A. (Chicago) 1.

Aoyama Gakuin 2, Bombay U. 1, Central Turkey 1, C. of Commerce (Japan) 1, Doshisha U. 7, Harley (England) 1, Hokkaid Imperial U. 1, International (Asia) 1, International (Mexico) 1, Madras U. 2, Nanking U. 1, North China Union 1, Scotch

(Australia) 1, South China Girls 1, Tarsus 1, U. of Calcutta 1,
U. of London 1.

From Normal Schools 2.

Total 317.

The entrance requirements of the seminary are usually expressed in terms of "college graduation," "three years college," "two years college," etc. The Protestant Episcopal Church suggests* desirable previous training in terms of subject matter and isolated cases specify subjects, especially Greek Hebrew, Philosophy. There is evidence also that the seminary is thinking in terms of psychology, sociology and seminar methods. A tabulation of all the courses available in these subjects and in English, Bible, and science for all colleges having theological departments** indicates that the defects of one institution are the defects of both and that some of the grievances of the seminary start in the college.

College and seminary degrees are but part of educational evolution—continuous in point of time and giving evidence of similarity in process.

COOPERATION

The cooperation of the college and the seminary go on progressively. Some seminaries are affiliated with universities or with colleges both public and private on the basis of the graduate level; some are theological departments of colleges or are affiliated on the college level; some potential ministers are choosing or supplementing their own training at a college or university. Many such institutions are neighbors and offer the courtesy of exchange of credits whenever programs permit.

The vital connection of college and seminary both as a part of the educational system and as related to each other

*"A Guide for Candidates for Holy Orders," The Book Store, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

**Council of Church Boards of Education, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

becomes only the more clearly apparent as facts from definite data are available. Can a man who goes to a low grade college get into a high grade seminary? Will the man from a high grade college always go to a high grade seminary? If not, what does he do in the low grade seminary? When the low grade college sends a man into the low grade seminary, what kind of a product is obtained and how does it compare with the individual prepared on other grades of educational excellence? What constitutes low, average or high grade in any respect?

Some of these questions go outside the realm of the conscious and are not susceptible to solution. Clearly, however, the seminary must have a continuous and progressive interest in the college preparation of its students. The part of the college is chiefly the part of an agency interested in the interpretation of religion.

She can carry on her legitimate functions in this realm only when thoroughly acquainted with the means and methods of this neighboring field of education which is the technical agency for religious interpretation.

EDUCATIONAL UNITY

Our education is a unity in spite of its divers channels so characteristic of American life. The thinking of the period remains the same when spread out through schools of all types,—elementary, secondary, college and professional. The giant hand of environment molds the features of tradition and the variations concerned are those of temperament and finance. Whether the temperament be conservative, "normal" or radical; whether the institution be poor, "average" or rich accounts for the variation. The newest theory of the elementary school appears in other forms throughout the highest branch of the system. The horizontal spreading of the college educational program is of a period when horizontal spreading begins in the fourth and fifth grades. The age which is putting photoplays into the school room would teach engineering by the project method and would interpret the Gospels more freely. When exegesis in the theological seminaries was passing from verses to whole books, the

college was passing from the classical course into its university and pre-vocational development.

Present studies in educational science made in one field have a meaning for other fields to anyone who can read it. For this reason, the intensive study of either college or seminary will yield material by which the other may profit.

A STUDY OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES AS A COLLEGE SELF-SURVEY

The book, "Theological Education in America," soon to be published by George P. Doran and Company,* may properly be regarded by the college as a symbol of college development and as providing some of the objective data fundamental to all re-thinking of the college aim.

This study represents the major work of the staff of the Council of Church Boards of Education and the Association of American Colleges for more than a year. It contains analyses of the 161 theological seminaries in the United States and Canada according to the topics:

- I History
- II Educational Effectiveness
- III Program
- IV Students
- V Finance
- VI Problems
- VII One Hundred Seminaries
- VIII Appendix

The treatment is chiefly of present status by means of schedules, catalogues, descriptive material, letters and personal visitation. Data which have been assembled in tabular form represent eighty-seven per cent of all theological seminaries.

The general facts are presented as to (1) the educational preparation of the faculty, methods of teaching, facilities, entrance requirements, control, boards of trustees, sabbatic leave, productive scholarship; as to (2) the student body,

*In advance of publication, copies may be ordered at a reduced rate from the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

number, home states, occupation of parents, previous educational preparation, church membership, and characteristics which mark them as a type; as to (3) the educational program currently and historically from 1870 to 1920 in precise measurements of representative types with variants; as to (4) the value of plants, productive and other endowments, division of expenditures, sources of income, comparisons of resources among denominations and types of institutions; as to (5) brief resumé of the present status of 100 seminaries; as to (6) the problems, questions, alternatives of the seminaries with varying resources and possible ways of utilization.

The material descriptive of one hundred seminaries will be of especial use to the college vocational advisor. It gives in brief for each institution—history, form of control, number of faculty, number of students with their home states and college preparation, entrance and graduation requirements, educational program, value of plant and productive endowment, sources of income, distribution of expenditure. Every description has been approved by the seminary concerned, as a statement of fact.

To the college this book is the chronicle of an academic neighbor, with whom functional unity may be established. Also, if the college can read it so, its gulfs can be bridged, its foreign tongue can be translated. It is her story. Its picture fades into her picture upon the screen.

THE OPERATION OF THE COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD

DR. CLYDE FURST, CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

The organization and administration of the Board appeared remarkably economical and efficient to our preliminary enquiry, which was reported to the last meeting of the Board. Detailed* study has confirmed this initial impression. The expenditure per candidate taking the examination in 1922 (\$7.98) was only forty-three per cent above the

*The details which follow have been selected from numerous tables compiled by Miss Edith Maslen.

initial cost (\$5.60) in 1901, and only sixty per cent above the lowest cost (\$4.94) in 1916. The portion of the candidate's payment used for general administrative expenses has decreased from the thirty per cent it represented in 1901 to 1908, to twenty per cent during the period since 1901. The proportional expenditure for examiners and supervisors has decreased. The proportional expenditure for readers, involving as this does the cost of transportation, food, and lodging, as well as compensation, increased rapidly from about one-sixth of the whole cost in 1901 to about one-half in 1913, since then it has been held at about that proportion. The cost for reading has varied with the several subjects, the number of books in general, and in particular subjects, and with the different years; on the whole the cost of reading per book decreased before the war; the lowest average cost, 51 cents, was in 1916; in 1922 the average cost was only half again as much, namely, 75 cents.

The candidates have not indicated by their ages that the examinations are too difficult; their average age varying from a minimum of 17 in 1918 to a maximum of 18.1 in 1920, the median age varying from a minimum of 17.48 in 1919 to a maximum of 18.4 in 1920. Girls constitute about one-third of the whole number of candidates. The number of secondary schools from which candidates come has, of course, increased enormously. Originally the Middle States were best represented by the residences, schools, examination centres, and prospective colleges of the candidates; New England began to predominate in all of these respects except in residence in 1910; beginning with 1919 other parts of the country have increased in all but the proportion of prospective colleges. About one-third of the candidates come from public schools, although, since 1920, this proportion has decreased slowly. The new plan of comprehensive examinations is chosen four times as often by public as by private school candidates, and seven times as often by girls as by boys.

The examiners began to have a small representation from New England, one-seventh, in 1902. This increased rapidly to two-thirds of the whole number in 1916, at which pro-

portion it has remained. There appears to be no relation between the proportion of examiners from any region and the proportion of candidates from that region who pass in the examinations. The proportion of examiners from secondary schools has throughout been about one-third.

The number of examinations provided has increased steadily; the number of books written trebled between 1901 and 1915, since when it has nearly trebled again. The average number of books per candidate has decreased steadily from 8.8 in 1903 to 3.8 in 1922. Under the old plan the proportion of books written in English has remained almost stationery, it has increased slightly in history and civics, has steadily increased in mathematics since 1905, and has doubled in science. The proportion of books in the ancient languages increased up to 1906 but has since decreased to one-half of what it was in the earlier years. In modern languages the proportion increased up to 1920, but has since decreased to about the average of the whole series of years. French has increased from the beginning, quite largely since 1917; Spanish has also increased greatly since 1917, although the actual number of books in that subject is still small. The total proportion of books in all foreign languages has been less in every year since 1917 than in any year before 1917. Under the new plan the proportions of books written in the various subjects are approximately the same as under the old plan, except in science, which has decreased, in the classics, which have decreased but slightly, and in the modern languages, which have remained stationary. In general, the introduction of the new plan in 1916 has changed but little the relative proportions of examinations given in the various subjects.

The proportion of candidates who have passed in the various subjects in the different years has varied from none of three candidates in music in 1907 to all of eight candidates in zoology in 1910. These subjects, and geography, drawing, Spanish, and history have shown the widest range in the proportion of candidates passing. Biology, French, mathematics, German, Latin, English, and physics have shown the narrowest range. In history about two-fifths of all candi-

dates have passed; in music and geography, less than half; in botany, just half; in drawing, English and German, between fifty and fifty-five per cent; in biology, French, mathematics, physics, Latin, and Spanish, between fifty-five and sixty per cent; in chemistry and zoology, between sixty and sixty-five; in Greek, sixty-six and a half per cent. Ordinarily the variations in the same subject have been considerable from year to year, a fact that demands further study. Since 1916 there has been a gratifying increase in the proportion of all candidates who have passed, and in those who have passed with good and very good marks. In English, German, and Greek, the new plan has always produced better books than the old plan. In French, the new plan books have usually been better. In mathematics, chemistry, and physics, the new books have become better than the old. In history and Spanish, the old books have become better than the new. In Latin, the old books have always been better. The proportion of high marks attained by candidates from the Middle States has been larger than the proportion of candidates from the schools in that region since these factors have been recorded, beginning with 1917. The same has come to be true of New England during the last four years, and of the Southern States in the last year.

The readers of examination books originally were almost wholly from the Middle States; the proportion from New England has increased until it is now about one-half. No relation has been found between the proportion of readers from any region and the proportion of candidates from that region who pass in the examinations. Originally two-thirds of the readers were from colleges, now two-thirds are from secondary schools. There appears to be no relation between the proportion of readers from secondary schools and the proportion of candidates who pass. The proportion of women among the readers has increased from less than one-fifth to more than one-fourth. A recent increase in the proportion of women readers corresponds slightly with an increase in the proportion of candidates who have passed. Although sundry readers have served for long terms, the increase in the number of readers has kept the average term

of service down to three or four years. There appears to have been, in recent years, a slight correspondence between the proportion of experienced readers and the proportion of candidates who pass, but there appears to be no relation between the proportion of experienced readers in specific subjects and the proportion of candidates who pass in those subjects. The number of books read by a single reader in any one year has varied from one to five hundred; the median number per reader has decreased from 148 in 1901 to 85 in 1922. There appears to be no relation between the proportion of students passing in any subject and the number of books per reader in that subject. To conclude with the weather, there appears to be but little relation between relatively high or low temperatures during the periods when the books were written and read, and the proportion of candidates who have passed at those times.

In fine, the examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board appear to be but slightly influenced by many variable factors, any or all of which might conceivably be very influential. Extensive and minute investigation has not shaken and hence supports belief in the examinations in the respects here studied.